



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/743,866	12/24/2003	Eui-Sun Hong	1568.1082	9364
49455	7590	12/17/2008	EXAMINER	
STEIN, MCEWEN & BUI, LLP			ECHELMEYER, ALIX ELIZABETH	
1400 EYE STREET, NW			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SUITE 300			1795	
WASHINGTON, DC 20005			MAIL DATE	
			12/17/2008	
			DELIVERY MODE	
			PAPER	

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/743,866	<b>Applicant(s)</b> HONG ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b> Alix Elizabeth Echelmeyer	<b>Art Unit</b> 1795

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### **Status**

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 October 2008.

2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### **Disposition of Claims**

4) Claim(s) 1-10 and 13-15 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-10 and 13-15 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### **Application Papers**

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### **Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### **Attachment(s)**

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/146/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on October 9, 2008 has been entered.
2. Claim 1 has been amended. Claims 1-10 and 13-15 are pending and are rejected for the reasons given below.

### ***Claim Objections***

3. The objection to claim 1 is withdrawn in light of the amendments filed October 9, 2008.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1, 2, 3 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Moriwaki et al. (US 6,258,480) in view of Masatake et al. (JP 04-184861) and Nakanishi et al. (US 2002/0142211).

Moriwaki et al. discloses a battery and a method of manufacturing the given battery. The battery contains a positive electrode, a negative electrode, a separator, and an electrolyte (col. 7 lines 13-17 and 43-46). The battery case is constructed of aluminum or an aluminum alloy and has a nickel layer deposited on the outside or inside face of the battery case (col. 3 lines 58-63). The thickness of the nickel layer is at least 3 to 5  $\mu\text{m}$  and up to 30  $\mu\text{m}$  (col. 11 lines 47-54).

The thickness of the bottom portion of the battery case is 0.5 mm (col. 7 lines 57-62, See claim 20). Moriwaki et al. teaches that it is beneficial to provide a nickel layer containing aluminum having a thickness of up to 30  $\mu\text{m}$  on the outside of the metal case (col. 11 lines 54-57).

Claim 3 is a process-by-product claim. The product produced by the process-by-product claim 3 is the product stated in claim 2. The cited references teach a product that is the same as, or an obvious variant of, the product set forth in claims 2 and 3. Claim 3 is alternatively unpatentable. The product of claim 2 and the product of claim 3 appear to be the same. See MPEP 2113 and *In re Marosi*, 710 F.2d 799, 218 USPQ 289 (Fed. Cir. 1983)

With further regard to claim 1, Moriwaki et al. fail to teach nickel only on the bottom of the case. Masatake et al. teach a battery case having a cylindrical shape, with

a closed bottom portion, wherein the closed bottom portion has a nickel plating (abstract).

It would be desirable to form the nickel plating of Moriwaki et al. only on the bottom of the can such as taught by Masatake et al. since plating the nickel only on the bottom of the can would reduce the overall cost of the battery by requiring less nickel to be used in production.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form the nickel plating of Moriwaki et al. only on the bottom of the can such as taught by Masatake et al. since plating the nickel only on the bottom of the can would reduce the overall cost of the battery by requiring less nickel to be used in production.

With further regard to claim 1, Moriwaki et al. in view of Masatake et al. fail to teach that the cap of the battery housing of Moriwaki et al. is welded. Moriwaki et al. teach that the cap is attached by laser sealing (column 10 lines 2-4).

Nakanishi et al. teach a secondary wound battery having an end cap attached to the can by welding ([0012], [0142]).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to attach the cap of Moriwaki et al. by welding such as taught by Nakanishi et al. since welding could be performed with another instrument than is required by the laser sealing of Moriwaki et al., making the attachment of the cap easier

because a larger variety of tools, since there are so many types of welding, can be used to attach it.

6. Claims 4 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moriwaki et al. in view of Masatake et al. and Nakanishi et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Seiji (Japan 60 124351).

The disclosures of Moriwaki et al., Masatake et al. and Nakanishi et al. as discussed above are incorporated herein.

Moriwaki et al. in view of Masatake et al. and Nakanishi et al. do not teach a layer on the outside surface of the battery can that contains copper. Seiji discloses a nonaqueous electrolyte cell having a copper layer on the outside surface of the positive electrode enclosure (See abstract). The reference teaches that the use of nickel or copper on the outside surface of the terminal face reduces the contact resistance. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Moriwaki et al. in view of Masatake et al. and Nakanishi et al. to include copper on the outside surface of the battery case to reduce contact resistance as taught by Seiji.

Claim 5 is a process-by-product claim. The product produced by the process-by-product claim 5 is the product stated in claim 4. The cited references teach a product that is the same as, or an obvious variant of, the product set forth in claims 4 and 5. Claim 5 is alternatively unpatentable. The product of claim 4 and the product of

claim 5 appear to be the same. See MPEP 2113 and *In re Marosi*, 710 F.2d 799, 218 USPQ 289 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

7. Claims 6 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moriwaki et al. in view of Masatake et al. and Nakanishi et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Morishita et al. (US 5,976,729).

The disclosures of Moriwaki et al., Masatake et al. and Nakanishi et al. as discussed above are incorporated herein.

Moriwaki et al. in view of Masatake et al. and Nakanishi et al. do not teach connection of the safety device to the cell via welding.

Morishita et al. in view of Masatake et al. and Nakanishi et al. discloses a cell with a reliable protective circuit or safety device. The bottom surface of the battery can is welded to a first lead plate and the first lead plate is welded via resistance welding to a second lead plate for connection to the battery (col. 1 lines 54-61; col. 2 lines 59-63). Therefore, the protective circuit or safety device is connected to the battery. The first lead plate may be constructed of nickel or a nickel alloy (col. 2 lines 24-26).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the cell of Moriwaki et al. in view of Masatake et al. and Nakanishi et al. connect the safety device of Morishita et al. to the cell via a welding method to ensure proper protection of the cell during abnormal operation.

Claim 7 is a process-by-product claim. The product produced by the process-by-product claim 7 is the product stated in claim 6. The cited references teach a product

that is the same as, or an obvious variant of, the product set forth in claim 7. Claim is alternatively unpatentable. The product of claim 6 and the product of claim 7 appear to be the same. See MPEP 2113 and *In re Marosi*, 710 F.2d 799, 218 USPQ 289 (Fed. Cir. 1983)

8. Claims 8 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moriwaki et al. in view of Masatake et al., Nakanishi et al. and Morishita et al. as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of Seiji. Additionally, datasheets for copper and copper alloys have been cited as evidence as discussed below.

The disclosure of Moriwaki et al. in view of Masatake et al., Nakanishi et al. Morishita et al. as discussed above are incorporated herein.

Moriwaki et al. in view of Masatake et al., Nakanishi et al. and Morishita et al. does not teach an outside layer comprised of a first material and a lead connected thereto comprised of a second material having a melting point different from the layer material by 500 °C or 200°C or less. Morishita discloses that a two-layer lead is attached to the bottom surface of the battery.

The first layer of the lead is aluminum or an aluminum alloy and the second layer being nickel or a nickel-plated iron, nickel-plated stainless, or nickel-plated copper (col. 2 lines 33-36; col. 3 lines 18-20).

Moriwaki et al. in view of Masatake et al., Nakanishi et al. and Morishita et al. does not explicitly teach that the melting point of the materials differ by 500°C or less or that they differ by 200°C or less.

Seiji teaches a nonaqueous electrolyte cell having a copper layer on the outside surface of the positive electrode enclosure or can (See abstract). Seiji teaches that the use of nickel or copper on the outside surface of the terminal face reduces the contact resistance.

A lead constructed of a copper-nickel alloy has a melting point of 1170 °C (Copper & Alloys datasheet, page 3). The copper outside layer of the battery can has a melting point of 1083 (chemical Elements Basic Information-Copper). Therefore, the melting point of the battery can outside layer and the lead material differ by 200 °C or less.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the battery can outside layer of Moriwaki et al. in view of Masatake et al. to use copper in the construction of the battery can as taught by Seiji to reduce the contact resistance. The melting point of Copper differs by 500 °C, 200 °C, or less from the melting point of the lead construction material, a copper-nickel alloy taught by Morishita et al. The proper selection of the construction materials in contact in the battery eliminates the adverse effects such as corrosion that result from joining dissimilar metals.

9. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moriwaki et al. in view of Masatake et al., Nakanishi et al. and Seiji as applied to claim 4 above, and further in view of Morishita.

The disclosure of Moriwaki et al. in view of Masatake et al., Nakanishi et al. and Seiji as discussed above is incorporated herein.

Moriwaki et al. in view of Masatake et al., Nakanishi et al. and Seiji does not teach a lead unit connected to a safety device.

Morishita discloses a cell with a reliable protective circuit or safety device having leads connecting the battery and the associated protective circuit or safety device (col. 1 lines 54-61; col. 2 lines 59-63).

It is well known in the art that soldering is a common technique used to join two metals.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Moriwaki et al. in view of Masatake et al., Nakanishi et al. and Seiji et al. to include an electrically connected safety device for the battery for cell protection as taught by Morishita et al. Further, it would have been obvious to use soldering to connect the safety device with the lead unit, since it is well known in the art to use soldering to join metals.

10. Claims 13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moriwaki et al in view of Masatake et al. and Nakanishi et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Shibata et al. (EP 0 899 799 A2).

The disclosures of Moriwaki et al., Masatake et al. and Nakanishi et al. as discussed above are incorporated herein.

Moriwaki et al. in view of Masatake et al. and Nakanishi et al. does not teach a metal layer between the layer and the outer surface of the can having a first material selected from Zn, Sn, Fe, and Cr.

Shibata discloses a jar can for a secondary battery. The bottom surface of the battery can consist of multiple layers. Layer 1 is the aluminum or aluminum alloy of the battery can bottom surface. Layer 2 is the layer adjacent to the exterior to the bottom of the can and is constructed of iron or a ferrous alloy. Layer 3 is the layer adjacent to the exterior surface of the iron layer and it is constructed of nickel (paragraphs 18-23). The iron layer maintains the stiffness or structural strength of the can and the use of aluminum reduces the weight of the battery can (paragraphs 19-21).

The reference does not explicitly state that the material in layer 1 is the same as the material in layer 3. The aluminum alloy of layer 1 may contain nickel as a common material.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Moriwaki et al. in view of Masatake et al. and Nakanishi et al. to include iron as an internal layer of the bottom of the battery can to ensure the structural strength of the can is maintained as taught by Shibata et al.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

11. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection, see above. The new rejection was made in view of the claim amendments.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alix Elizabeth Echelmeyer whose telephone number is (571)272-1101. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick Ryan can be reached on 571-272-1292. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/PATRICK RYAN/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1795

Alix Elizabeth Echelmeyer  
Examiner  
Art Unit 1795

ae